Amusements Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-Oratorio rehearsal.-8-"La Sonnambula."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels
CASINO—8—"The Beggar Student."
CHICKERING HALL—3-30—Lecture.
CHICKERING HALL—8—Impersonations,
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—"Dollars and Sense."
GHAND OPERA HOUSE—2—"Mother and Son.".
"Maric Antoinette." DALY'S THEATHE GRAPH OF THE ATTRET OF THE AT

Paris."
STAR THEATRE—8—"Louis XI."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Louis XI."
STARDARD THEATRE—8—" In the Ranks."
THEATRE COMQUEE 8—" Cordiella's Aspirations."
THALLA THEATRE—8—"Lill."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on the Hearth."

Hearth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Moths."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Irish Aristocracy."
5711 AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Pop."
14711 STREET THEATRE—8—" Fedora."
23th STREET THEATRE—8—Minstrels.

Inder to Advertisements.

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Ammements. Announcements. Banking Heuses Business Chances. Business Notices. Boaron Rooms. Corporation Notices. Description Notices. De	7 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 4 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Ice Cream Legal Notices 7 Instruction 8 Marriages and Deaths 5 Miscellaneous 7 New Publications 6 Ocean Steamers 6 Real Estate 7 Rooms and Flats 7 Special Notices 7 Steamboats and R.R. 6 Steamboats and R.R. 6 Steamboats and R.R. 7 Teachers 7 Winter Resorts 7

Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Joseph Poole was convicted yesterday, and sentenced to death. - The Prussian Dict was opened. = The Communal Council in Rome was disturbed by a mob. ____ Charles William Siemens is dead. === The French Government will send reinforcements to M. de Brazza's exploring party in the Congo country.

DOMESTIC .- Admiral Porter has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. _____ It is reported that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is about to purchase the Manitoba read. = A suit for \$20,000,000 has been brought against the Quicksilver Company of New-Almaden. - All kinds of produce advanced in Chicago yesterday. = A young girl is missing from her home in Mill Hollow, Penn. - The proprietors of Young's Hotel decline the custom of members of the present Boston Common Council. = Franklin Haven yesterday resigned the office of president of the Merchants' National Bank of ston, - The will of ex-Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, has been sustained by the Court. General A. P. Martin was nominated for Mayor of Boston on the Citizens' ticket.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Republican re-enrelment was continued yesterday, 8,820 names being enrolled. ____ The reward for the discovery of the Brookville murderer was increased to \$1,500. = Père Hyacinthe lectured on "France and America." — William Porter was acquitted. — Mr. Fenardent testified in his surtagainst General di Cesnola. —— Alexander K. Faulkner was convicted on the charge of sending annoying letters to Miss Hale, = Judge McAdam decided that the Bridge Trustees were not responfor the Decoration Day accident. The Northern Pacific second mortgage was ratified by the stockholders. ____ John D. Prince, the broker, died. === Arriving Atlantic steam ships reported tempestuous weather. === The Rev. F. D. Power lectured on President Garfield. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.22 cents. Stocks opened a little higher, but were dull and closed at material declines without feature.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and occasional light rain, followed by partly cloudy weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 550 lowest, 390: average, 47180.

The public is reminded that the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley will lecture this evening at Municipal Hall, No. 67 Madison-ave. His subject is one that interests vitally every citizen of the United States-4 The American System of Protection." An honr could not be more profitably spent than in listening to Mr. Dudley's address.

In his annual report just sent to Secretary Chandler, Admiral Porter makes an urgent appeal for new and fast cruisers for the Navy. He points out in the plainest English how utterly weak the United States would be in a war with the least formidable of the maritime nation of the world, and emphasizes the points made in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last, in regard to our totally inadequate coast defences. The suggestions of Admiral Porter are worthy of serious consideration, even among citizens who think our inland cities at least would not suffer much in a foreign war.

Poole, the Dublin Irishman who has been tried on so many different charges of murder and conspiracy, has finally been found guilty of assassinating William Kenny, and has been sentenced to death. Kenny was suspected of having given information to the English authorities concerning the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Poole was convicted principally by the testimony of an informer named Lamie : but the latter's statements were corroborated by circumstances described by other persons. This verdiet will be apt to make the killing of informers less attractive work for the members of secret organizations in Ireland. It indicates, also, that popular feeling will have no influence on the result in the case of O'Donnell, who slew Carey.

The steamships which arrived yesterday from Europe report most unpleasant trips. The Amerique sustained her reputation as a vessel sure to get into trouble if it is possible; but equally sure to reach port safely after many days. She broke some part of her machinery soon after leaving Havre on Novsmber 4. The voyage of the Greece was not

Now that the trip is safely ended the passengers may congratulate themselves upon having had experiences that comparatively few ocean voyagers meet with. Danger is pleasant enough after it is over.

"Spriggs of Utica" seems to be the most uncertain element in the preliminary contest for the Speakership now going on at the National Capital. Each anxious candidate thought yesterday that "Spriggs of Utica" was for him, or, at least was against the other fellows. This shows that "Spriggs of Utica" is a shrewd man and means to place his influence where it will do the most good for-Spriggs.

There is a wide difference between moral responsibility and legal responsibility—which the Bridge trustees are undoubtedly pleased to know. When the fatal panic occurred on the crowded footpath last May, public opinion justly declared that the trustees were officially to blame for neglecting to take proper precautions against such an accident. It was held yesterday in the City Court, however, that they cannot be made to pay damages to the persons injured in the crowd. By the way, what assurance is there now that the disaster will not be repeated? The fatal steps are there and the centre handrail, put in after the disaster, has been taken away.

The acquittal of Porter, who is commonly believed to have murdered Walsh in Draper's liquor store in Sixth-ave., was not altogether unexpected. The witnesses in the case were a very bad lot so far as telling the truth was concerned; and, moreover, it must be admitted that the prisoner was defended with 'considerable ingenuity. On the other hand, the prosecution was marked by feebleness and incapacity. It is a painful fact that when Assistant District-Attorney O'Byrne takes up a case, people who have noted his methods are pretty confident that it will fail. So Porter is loose on the community again. There is one satisfactory thing about it, however. He was tried in a proper court, and is set free by the proper authorities; and not by a-well, say, a bungling Coroner.

The Republicans of this city seem to be finally waking up to the importance of sharing in the reorganization of the party in New-York. Yesterday the enrolment was 8,820 names; a week ago it was 5,809. This showing idecidedly gratifying. It indicates that the better classes of Republicans who hitherto have stood aloof from the Machine are now coming forward to take part in the management of affairs. But much still remains to be done. The Republican vote in this city this year was 59,287. It is plain enough, therefore, that the 15,000 voters who have put their names on the district rolls, do not comprise the majority of the party in this city by any means. There are thousands of others who still have their duty to perform. Let the enrolment on next Tuesday-the last chance !- show as great an increase over that of yesterday as that of

THE TWO SIDES OF A PARTY.

Senator Mahone does not lack mental power or practical shrewdness. Hence it was to be expected that he would place the conduct of his party before the country in as favorable a light is possible. His address contains much that will commend itself to the people of the Northern States, and especially to those who care for Republican principles. It embraces but little that is calculated to excite their criticism; those features in the conduct of his party which Northern citizens and especially Republicans most censure are naturally passed over lightly The object for which the party was formed, the "readjustment" of the State debt, is spoken of as "a local issue, and to some extent unpopular." but the course of the party in that matter is declared to have been governed by equity, as was to have been expected. The fact stands, evertheless, that Northern people, and especially Republicans, do not feel that the conduct of Virginia toward its creditors has been upright or honorable; to them that conduct seems disgraceful to the State, and in a measure to the United States. Men who sympathize warmly with Senator Mahone in other respects do not wish to have any such affiliation with his party that they can by anybody be regarded as countenancing or excusing the so-called "readjustment" of the debt of Virginia. The address of Senator Mahone does not enter into any argument on that subject, however, and it is probably as well that it does not.

Naturally, too, the address scarcely refers to the methods by which the success of the Readjuster party has been sought. The use of patonage and the unblushing demands for the employment of official power to favor and foster that party, in many respects so hostile to the Civil Service policy of the Administration and of the Republican party, are not mentioned. Nothing is said of the oftensive demand that the notorious Gorham should be made Secretary of the Senate, notwithstanding his participation in political movements most repugnant to all who believe in honest money. Nor is the position of the Readjuster party itself so far cleared up that one knows whether it still has leanings toward the Greenback faction. The Republicans of this country believe in honest money, in honest payment of public debts, and in abolition of the spoils system in politics, and they are not blind to the fact that in these matters General Mahone has seemed to agree more nearly with the Democratic than with the Republican party.

On the other hand, he has done much that deserves warm approval. This part of the record of his party the address sets forth with vigor and effectiveness. The rights of citizens have been protected to an extent not known under Bourbon rule anywhere. A free vote and an honest count, for colored as well as for white citizens, for the poor as well as for the rich, have been given to a State in which elections were formerly a farce. For a time a strong body of white citizens of Virginia, acting with General Mahone, did succeed in defending colored voters in the exercise of their rights, and they have been defeated this year, it seems, by a sudden resort to violence and terrorism on the heels of an election, when there was not time, even if there was an adequate resolution of purpose, to resist. The address states in strong words the reasons for believing that the Danville massacre was deliberately planned, and intended to produce precisely that general alarm among colored voters which did keep many of them from the polls, and it cannot be denied that the conduct of the Democrats deserves the indignation of every citizen who cares for the maintenance of free government.

General Mahone submits one fact which will strongly impress Northern opinion. When the Readjusters came into power in the State, they found only 89 colored schools, and there are now-850; there were only 2,491 public schools, and there are now 5,587. A party that thus promotes the education of all classes has some merits. It is stated, too, that the Bourbons found \$1,816,000 in the Treasury in 1870, and no floating debt; they left in the Treasury public free schools; the Readjusters have reduced the floating debt to \$715,000, and have in the Treasury over \$1,500,000-a poor reason, by the way, for fleecing creditors. But the Readjusters have cut down the yearly cost of maintaining the Government from \$1,084,064, as it was under Bourbon rule, to an average of \$802,234, have freed suffrage from the capitation tax, and still have finely developed the school system. These are facts which unquestionably justify the claim that the recapture of the State by the Bourbons is in no respect calculated to be beneficial to its citizens. As to the debt question, the Bourbons have shown themselves at least as far in the wrong as the Readjusters. General Mahone has some reason for the claim that, whatever others may say, the Bourbons cannot criticise the course of the Readjusters in regard to the debt, because they have fully indorsed it. But that fact, we must add, does not recommend it to Northern people.

AS YOU LIKE IT. Whenever the Democratic party finds itself in a tight place there is a renewal of the cry for the old ticket"; nobody wants it when the skies are fair; but as surely as the Democracy suffer a disappointment the conviction takes firm hold of various newspapers that the paramount duty pressing upon the country is to avenge the Great Fraud of 1876. The party is in that frame of mind now; ever since the election in this State it has been profoundly agitated by the recollection of 1876, sorry that the business has been put off so long, and persuaded that "the American people will never condone it, never, never, never." At such serious and penitential times the Democracy see visions. They discern the hand of their neglected chief in every movement of polities, and look upon him as the savage looks upon his god, a pretty bad devil when he is not propiti-

Of course therefore we expected to hear that Mr. Tilden was deeply implicated in the campaign for the Speakership. The story has got into circulation that he is pushing Mr. Randall. Nobody knows exactly how he does it; nobody encounters any of his agents at the scene of disturbance; and nobody can quote him as expressing a wish or an opinion on the subject. Nevertheless it is well understood that Mr. Randall is the Tilden candidate, and the friends of Cox, Carlisle and Springer have no doubt that the revered old man is at work. His methods have always been peculiar. The gentlemen engaged in the present contest perhaps remember that episode in the Great Fraud of 1876 when the late Governor Randolph complained that he was left alone to sustain Tilden's interests be fore the South Carolina Returning Board, at the very moment Smith M. Weed was buying the Board for Tilden, right under the innocent Governor's nose.

At this juncture Mr. Cox creates a diversion by the announcement that Mr. Hendricks is for him. It is a clever device, this splitting of the old ticket in two, and it will go far to neutralize yesterday shows over the enrolment of the first | the effect which, in the present mood of the day. The duty of every Republican now is to Democratic party, must have been produced by the identification of Mr. Randall with the great policy of Never Condoning It. The tail of the old ticket is as much entitled to revenge as the head, and there is an impression, indeed, that it has become the more important of the two ends. At all events the new announcement, inasmuch as it adds vivacity to the contest and extends the embarrassments of the Democratic party, is a source of great satisfaction to dispassionate and thoughtful observers. Our only regret is that there seems to be none of the old ticket left for Mr. Carlisle. How would it do for him to come out as the favorite candidate of the late Colonel Pelton?

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

It seems strange to read of an exploring expedition in a State like Florida, the familiar baunt of the tourist, and to note the melancholy rumors that the party may have lost their lives in the perilous undertaking. Yet the Ever-glades of Florida, toward which this expedition s directed, are less known than many parts of Africa-are hardly known at all, in fact, save through the vague stories of runaway slaves, Indians and the like. The region, which is famous as the baffling refuge of the Seminoles when hard pressed in their stubborn sevenyears' war, is about sixty miles square, lying near the southern end of the peninsula. On its upper side is the large inland lake of Florida, Okeechobee, which is forty miles long by about thirty miles wide. The region is called by the Indians "Grass-water," and is described as a huge marsh filled with islands, varying from one-fourth of an acre to hundreds of acres in extent, covered with a dense growth and sometimes dotted with stately pines and palmettos. The depth of water is slight. Such stories as have come to the outside world about the Everglades have led many to believe that the interior portions of this supposed plain of coral, upon which the sea had thrown refuse enough to give life to vegetation, are in reality elevated and fertile lands. The great Disston purchase in Florida has directed attention to the possibility of further conquests of supposed unavailable lands, and so an exploring expedition was organized by The Times-Democrat, the enterprising newspaper of New-Orleans, to pierce the Everglades if possible, and cross to the Atlantic shore.

It was necessary to wait until the season of rains was over, as between June and October they would have added greatly to the difficulties of the trip. The expedition was put in charge of Major S. P. Williams, a competent engineer, who with a companion made a trip last year-the first by white men-from the head of the Kissimmee River across Lake Okeechobee and through the Caloosahatehee River to the Gulf of Mexico. The dispatches just received from the expedition show that it reached Lake Okeechobee on the 1st inst., encountered two gales on the lake, in which two boats were swamped but no one was lost, and discovered eight large rivers running from the lake south into the Everglades. The difficulties in cutting into the Everglades were found to be great. After six unsuccessful attempts were made, the expedition went two miles up one of the rivers, and began to cut through the marsh there. After two days' work it was advancing at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day, with " neither water to float the casees nor land to stand onnothing but mud and marsh." The "sawgrass" which they were just reaching is ten feet high. A man who was with them up to this point reports that after leaving them he saw the grass on fire for miles. If this was fired by themselves before entering, he says, it was wisely done; if by accident after they entered, or by the Indians, no one of the expedition will

Such an outcome of the expedition would be regretted for many reasons. For one, it would involve the failure of an attempt to find a route for a telegraph line across lower Florida. Jupiter Inlet, on the eastern coast of Florida, below 27° latitude, is an important light-house which all vessels from the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico to New-York and other Atlantic ports pass. If there were a telegraph line to

Union Company some years ago made a survey of the eastern coast from St. Augustine down, but abandoned the idea of building a line because of the difficulties of the work. It has been hoped that the explorers would find that it was practicable to build a line from the cable on the west coast through the Everglades to Jupiter Inlet. Its construction, if the route should be found practicable, would certainly be an important aid to commerce.

DEFECTS OF CITY DRAINAGE. The discovery of a subterraneau sewase pond

under Madison-ave, near Fifty-ninth-st. is a startling proof of the inadequacy of the present system of drainage in many quarters of Manhattan Island. Workmen who have been digging a trench thirty feet deep for a new sewer have succeeded in tapping a reservoir of pollution apparently several city blocks in extent. The explanation suggested by the old topographical maps of the island is that Mill Creek, a water-course having its source in a large pond situated west of what is now Sixth-ave., ran across the island and emptied into the East River, receiving additions from various ponds on the way. The ground in the vicinity of Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. was originally low and swampy, and long after the bed of the creek had been filled up there were great pools of stagnant water. When the streets were laid out and the squares gradually filled up, the spongy bottoms of these ponds formed a natural stratum on which water oozing through the soil collected and remained. The old watercourse, which once acted as an outlet, had been dammed up, and the saturated area could not be drained. These secret reservoirs were below the level of the sewers, and receiving leakage from them became doubly foul. The workmen who made this remarkable discovery a few days ago were fairly driven from the trench by the stenches arising from these hidden collect-

oonds of pollution. Those who davised the original sewerage sysem of the city acted upon the theory that underground areas of saturation would gradually dry up, and consequently that deep-soil drainage was unnecessary. They constructed sewers to carry off waste water from the houses, but neglected to provide artificial conduits for natural cess-pools below the level of the drainpipes. The old water-courses were blocked up and nothing was substituted for them. The consequence of the ignorance and neglect of the earlier sewer-builders is the existence of stagnant accumulations of water, tainted with drippings from the drain-pipes and the germs of disease, in quarters of the city where residences command fabulous prices and rents.

THE ROUNDARIES OF THE TIME BELTS. A good many people are puzzling over their maps ust now to understand the change of time, and me of them complain of uncertain knowledge as o the exact extent of each of the four great time elts of fifteen degrees, or one hour each, into which he United States are divided. Some published tatements that each of the belts takes its time from ts easternmost meridian have naturally added to the confusion. The statement refutes itself, because the great object sought in arranging the new system has been to make as little variation as poble, on the average, from the local time; and therefore the meridian which gives time to the belt should be as nearly as possible in the centre. This was so arranged. The seventy-fifth, nineticth, one hundred and fifth, and one-hundred and twentieth meridians run down about the centre of the respecive belts to which they give time,

The extent of the belt on each side of the meridian would properly be seven and one-half degrees, making the extreme variation of time within that belt from the meridian only half an hour. But it was not practicable to make a rigid division of the country on astronomical lines. All cities and towns of 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants get their time from the railroads-have, in fact, usually up other means of getting it. It was necessary there fore to have regard to the convenience of railroads. which could not change their time within a few miles, say, of a terminus, just because a meridian crossed there. The division of the country just adopted is a railroad division and not an astronomical one; and it is to the representative of the rail-roads, Mr.W. F. Allen, that the credit of the change

"Eastern" time-or that of the seventy-fifth meridian, which runs a little east of Philadelphiaextends over all New-England, and in the Middle States to Buffalo, Salamanca and Pittsburg; and practically over the whole of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In Canada occurs one of the inequalities of the new system compelled by the necessities of the railroads. There is no point there at which a change could well be made, and so " Eastern " time extends as far as Windsor, opposite Detroit. Detroit is included in the "Central" time-belt, and between the two cities there will be a difference of an hour, The " Central " time-belt, taking its time from the ninetieth meridian, which runs through New Orleans and a little east of St. Louis, covers all of Ohio, Indiana, Illings, and Iowa, with all the States north of them to the Canada line and south to the Gulf and the Rio Grande. The western boundary line of the "Central" time-belt is an irregular line running west of the western border of Minnesota, crossing Nebraska and Kansas and Indian Territory, and touching the Rio Grande about half-way between the Gulf and El Paso. From this line begins the "Mountain" time-belt, which takes its time from the one-hundred-and-fifth meridian, running close to Denver, and has as its western border Montana, Wyoming, part of Ulah, and all of Arizona. The "Pacific" time-belt, which takes its time from the one-hundred-and-twentieth meridian, running near Santa Barbara, Cal., covers all from here to the ocean. Any one taking the trouble to consult a map will see that the meridians in each of these belts occupies a position sufficiently central for all practical purposes.

Of course, "the rascals must go," By way of showing just what they mean, the Democrats have given us a Fire Commissioner and some new Police

According to Bret Harte, "he was a most sareastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown," It looks as if another sarcastic man was Mr. Maynard, the gentleman whom the Democrats endeavored unsuccess fully to elect Secretary of State. Mr. Maynard has written a letter to the Editor of The Rochester Union, in which he says, " Please accept my sincere thanks for your very handsome and generous treatment of me in your paper . . . rest assured that the good work you are doing in my behalf will be gratefully appreciated." Mr. Maynard may not be a success evan office-seeker, but when it comes to what Mr. Ward used to call "suttle goking" he is simply im-

The failure of the two-cent cable to report the ecent progress of the irrepressible conflict between the Pope and the American Archbishops fills the country with anxiety. Either the "crisis" has assumed such an alarming character that the corspondent is afraid to trust the story to the telegraph, or the correspondent, having penetrated too far in his search for news, has come to grief in secret chambers of the Vatican. We have heard pothing from him for a day or two, except that the Americans "stand firm," and are going to make the Pope send a Nuncio to Washington, Seriously, however, we must repeat what we said last week, that these sensational reports from Rome are absolute fabrications, without either foundation or plausibility. Nuncios are only sent to governments with which the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations. If the strange notion of sending me to Washington were to be entertained, the American Archbishops would certainly not favor it. Il Diritto, upon whose sole authority the tale is given, is about as likely to know what goes on at nearly so long, but she seems to have had a in 1880 only \$23,000, and a floating debt of this point, the probable day of arrival of all the Papal Court as the Rev. Justin D. Fulton; barder time even than the French steamshin. \$2.000,000, of which \$1.500,000 was due the ships could be announced here. The Western and it may be said in general that the secular press

in Rome has no means of getting news from the Vatican. Most of the foreign correspondents are also extremely ignorant of clerical affairs. The London Standard used to take the lead in the manufacture of Roman canards; but the pre-emmeno in that industry seems to be shifting to America.

The new naval regulations establish the stiff cocked-hat for the use of naval officers instead of the convenient folding cocked-hat which hitherto an officer could lay away flat in his trunk, or could see sat on without a breaking heart. The stiff hat will have an advantage, however. It can be used as a life-preserver when the ship goes down-as our ships are likely to do.

The young photographer who is on trial in Brooklyn for persecuting a young lady with his illfocused admiration gives it as his excuse that he thought she was "sixteen." He seems to have a singular notion of the powers of endurance of a sixteen-year-old girl. Because he thought she was sixteen, he could try to get into her house five or six times a day, write her hundreds of letters, offer her fifty dollars for her photograph, and do other insane acts for a space of three years, beginning when the poor girl was thirteen years old, and in short clothes. The young photographer appears to be a four-storied idiot, with a mansard roof, a cupola, a flagstaff and a weather-vane on top.

General Butler cannot forgive himself. He sent a dispatch to The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette on election night expressed with such unfortunate awkwardness that it was susceptible of two meanings, and THE TRIBUNE hilariously placed upon it an interpretation quite different from the General's intention. It is never pleasant to feel that you have laid vourself open to irreverent joking, and in the fervor of his self-reproach General Butler has gone so far as to swear a blue oath that he will never give the The Tribune any information whatever upon any subject in the whole broad universe. The TRIBUNE will try to grope along during this deprivation of light, sustained by the expectation that General Butler will get over his chagrin at his blunder in attributing the increase in his vote to the freest use of money, fraud, and the corruption of his opponents"; and that when he trusts himself again to speak he will return to the custom of all great statesmen, and seek to be heard through THE TRIBUNE. Serene or savage, Butler is generally entertaining enough as news; and whenever he has come back to us, after vowing never to speak to THE TRIBUNE again, we have been disposed to let him in. We still mean to be easy with him.

PERSONAL.

General Neal Dow is talking prohibition in

Professor C, F, Danbar, of Harvard College, is oken of as likely to become the new Editor of The

Governor-elect Robinson, of Massachusetts, will be entertained at dinner to-morrow evening by his classmates of Harvard's class of 1856. The Rev. Father Haverman, of St. Mary's (Roman

Catholie) Church, Troy, on Sunday last celebrated he fifty-third anniversary of his ordination. John M. Hewes, the well-known Boston printer whose death was announced on Saturday, was a

lineal descendant of a prominent member of the famous "Boston tea-party." Miss Rebecca Boone, who died last week in Nor-

ristown, Penn., aged eighty-eight, was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and the daughter of a consin of the famous Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Mr. John Rogers has completed his model for the oronze equestrian statue of General John F. Rey

nolds, which is to be set up at the west side of the northern entrance of the new public buildings in Philadelphia. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Brooke Herford, and the Rev.

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, will be among the lecturers in the course given this winter in All Souls' Church, Washington. Mrs. S. P. Wagner, who died last week in New-Orleans, was one of the girls that strewed flowers in the pathway of "Old Hickory" Jackson on his return from the battle-field of Chalmette, and she lanced with Lafayette when he visited this country

According to The Boston Post, when Mr. James T Fields invented the name of Manchester-by-the-Sea, and wrote a note to Dr. O. W. Holmes, dated from that place, Dr. Holmes replied in a note dated "Beverly-by-the-Depot." And they say Whittier wrote one dated "Danvers-among-the-Hollyhocks,"

Pitman ("Margery Deane") will soon sail for that all the compositions performed (including four Europe and spend the winter in Southern France and Italy. She will do no literary work, but will lead as quiet and restful a life as possible, hoping thus to recover entirely from the distressing affec-

Mr. George W. Cable will stick to the chronologal order of his works in reading from them in Boston. He will begin next Monday with "Old Creole Days" and "Madame Delphine;" on Wednesday he will read from "The Grandissimes;" and on December 4 his audience will listen to unpublished

chapters of " Dr. Sevier." The other day a large hogshead, sent from North Carolina by express and addressed to the President, was delivered at the White House, A colored domestic who took it in charge explained that " Dat dar bar'l is full, sah, ob lightnin' wood, or as yer might say, split pitch-pine kindlin's fur de makin' ov fires. Sence Mr. Arthur hez been Presidint, we hev bin a-gittin' on "em ebbery munf, doorin' de fall au' winter. Mister Arthur nebber goes to bed in cold wedder widout a big blazin' fire in his room, wedder here or out to Soldiers' Home, and we as has ter rleam up and look arter do fires bez ter take up a bundle ob dis hyar lightnin' wood ebbery night, so as he kin frow it in de fire an' make er blaze, an' sit dar an' tink while a-watchin' ob de shadows on de dar an this wine a-watchin of as shanows on de-wall. When he uses de lighthin' wood, he nebber uses er light, an' when he gets tired he jumps in de-bed an' watches de flames flicker till he goes ter sleep. He's mighty pertickeller about dis lighthin' wood, an' if de supply gins out, dar is some fun till dar's more put in de biu."

GENERAL NOTES.

The first child ever born of Chinese parents in Boston enjoyed that good fortune last Saturday. The nother is the only pure-blooded Chinese woman in the

Dealers in sauerkraut all over the country agree in the solemn announcement that the native Amer an is becoming fond of the national dish of Germany. Lager-teer has already well-nigh completed the conques of the globe, but it has not been supposed that sauerkran was destined to a universal dominion.

The oldest voter in Williamstown, Mass., is Jabez Lewis, who has east aballot at not less than seventy annual elections, and helped to bury General Butler on November 6. Speaking of interments, Mr. Lewis has buried five wives, and it is said that he does not despair of performing that sacred office for a sixth if the right sort of subject will only present herself.

From the Adirondacks comes an ingenious ory, of which Martin Moody, of Tupper's Lake, is the ero, and this the substance: Having discovered that some thief was paying marked attention to his swill-barrel, Mr. Moody determined to catch the culprit in the act, and few nights ago secreted himself at a convenient point for observation. Presently a large bear shuffled up plunged his head into the barrel, whereupon Mr. Moody seized him by the hind legs, tilted him up to a vertical position, and held him there until he drowned.

A youngster of nine years, who had already escaped several times from St. Mary's Industrial School Baltimore, performed that feat again last Saturday by silding down the lightning rod from the fifth story. "But how did you get your hands over the fastenings which hold the rod to the wall I" asked the police-captain be ore whom the captured runaway was taken. "Whenever I come to one," replied the boy with great composure,
"I holded meself with one hand above the fastenin" and
put the other beneath, and then slided to the next fastenin" until I got to the bottom."

The old Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, formerly a home for boys, has been converted into a chool for Indian girls under the same direction. Ten girls are now there and forty more are expected within a few days, some coming from White Earth Agency in Min nesota, and others from various parts of Dakota. The nesota, and otages from various parts of parts of Covernment has contracted to pay \$162 a year for each gir's board, tuition, etc., and the cost of transportation. The girls are to remain five years and receive thorough instruction in the elementary branches of an English education, including simple industries and housework.

Mr. Augustine Breese writes to THE TRIBUNE from Fort Dodge, Iowa, that he possesses a curious and mysterious stone which was lately found in digging a cellar in that place, and of which he would be glad to know the probable origin and use. "The stone," he writes, "is

about \$12 inches long, \$12 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.
The color is a reddish brown and the texture is guite and and homogeneous. It weighs from these to four pounds. To the naked eye it appears like an ordinary stone, but under a strong sunlight there appears, as if written with gold, on one side the name 'Captain Kidd,' and on the other 'his money." There is besides what appears to the naked eye to be other writing, which needs a strong mag-nifying glass to bring it out. I have not yet been able to secure such a glass, and cannot, therefore, give you further details of the matter contained in the writing. How it came here and for what purpose is a mystery as yet. I shall take measures to decipher the writing, and if anything further of importance is developed I will report the same to you."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. IRVING BEFORE THE ACTORS. All that has been said in recognition of Mr.

Irving's intellectual leadership, and of his puissant genius and beautiful and thorough method of dramatic art, was more than justified by his impersonation of Louis XI., given yesterday afternoon, before an audience mainly composed of actors, at the Star Theatre. He has not, since the remarkable occasion of his first advent in America, acted with such a noble affluence of power as he displayed in this splendid and wonderful effort. It was not only an expression, most vivid and profound, of the intricate, grisly and terrible nature of King Louis; it was a disclosure of the manifold artistic resources, the fine intuition, the repose, and the commanding intellectual energy of the actor himself. An intellectual audience-eager, alert, responsive, quick to see the intention almost before it was suggested, and to recognize each and every point, however subtle and delicate, of the actors art—seemed to awaken all his latent fire and nerve him to a free and bounteous utterance of his own spirit; and every sensitive mind in that numerous and brilliant throng most assuredly felt the presence of a royal nature, and a great artist in acting. Upon Mr. Irving's first entrance the applause of welcome was prodigious, and it was long before it died away. More than one scene was interrupted by the uncontrollable enthusiasm of the house, and eight times in the course of the performance Mr. Irving was called back upon the scene. A kindred enthusiasm was communicated to the other actors, and an unusua

scene. A kindred enthusiasm was communicated to the other actors, and an unusual spirit of emulation pervaded the entire company and representation. Mr. Terriss had three recalls; and, indeed, his feeling and fire, as Nemours, particularly merited this justice. Mr. Mead, as the old monk, act before us a perfect work—mediaval in tone, replete with ecclesiastic dignity, and borne along with the weight of genuine character and the felicity of superb vocal power. Miss Millward was again sen, with unalloyed pleasure. The audience and the performance, indeed, made up a memorable scene of intellectual endeavor and achievement and pleasure. At the close there was a turnuit of appliance, and the expectation secuned eager and general that Mr. Irving would personally address the assombly. He retired, however, with a bow of farewell. "Louis XI." will be repeated to-night.

Among those in the boxes were Mrs. Dion Boucleaut, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Terry, Miss Sidney Cowell, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Arthur Wallack, Mrs. J. T. Raymond, Miss Fanny Davenpert, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss and Parke Godwin.

Among others present were John Gilbert, Harry Edwards, J. H. Stoddard, J. Parsolle, R. B. Mantell, Osmond Tearle, Miss Cochian, John Howson, Mrs. Lawrence Bartett, Miss Barrett, Ellie Ellsier, Sheridan Shook, J. W. Collier, Gerald Eyre, John McCantl, Charles Wheatleigh, Colonel Shn. George Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Wallfan, Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, Edward Thorne, Signor Campanini, Signor Perugni, Madame Trebelli, Madame Scalch, McAmedia, McKee, Alam Macame, Lee, George C. Bontface, John Drew, Miss Ada Rehan, Steele Mackaye, Miss Marte Lewes, C. Fisher, James Lewis, C. Leelerrq, Charles Fisher, Miss Gerard, Miss Stella Boniface, Sanuel Colville, John Mackay, Kate Castleton, Mrs. E. J. Phillips and George Eard.

CONCERTS OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

The spirit that keeps up an interest in chamr music among our musicians is unselfish, for it does not look for its reward in money but in the advancement of the purest form of the instrumental branch of the art. Audiences of chamber concerts are small and, as a rule, composed largely of musicians. Hence they are discriminating and appreciative, and to win their approbation is a laudable ambition, in the performers, who are estopped by the nature of their entertainment from expecting an adequate money return.

It is one of the gratifying signs of the musical season,

which is now fairly in progress, that its promises are

especially rich in this branch. At least one club devoted

to chamber music has been newly organized, and the old

gave concerts, last night and both entertainments afterded much refined enjoyment. The New-York Trio Clab, composed of Bernardus Bockelman (plano), Reinhardt Richter (violin), and Adolf Hartdegen (violoncello) opened a series of three concerts in Hortleuliural Hall, a room hitherto unused for this purpose. It proved to be well adapted to the new use, though it has been found to be necessary to draw draperies hanking from them from side-wall to side-wall just below the ceiling to prevent excessive reverberation. The room is larger than the ideal room for chamber music but not larger than is required to accommodate the friends wrote one dated "Danvers-among-the-Hollyhocks." of the club, who hast night filled all the chairs.

Following the advice of her physicians, Mrs. M. J. The programme had a unique character in this, gs sung by Miss Antonia Henne) were the pro of Russian composers. Since the time of Glinka, the Russian school has commanded respectful consideration, but never more than now, when it led by two such serious-minded, ingenious and learned musicians as Anton Rubinstein and Tschatkowsky, Characteristic works by these two men formed the beginning and end of the programme last night, and they received sympathetic and worthy in terpretations. The Tschaikowsky trio was a novelty of original character. It is the composer's fiftleth work and is dedicated "to the memory of a great artist." It makes free the accepted form, being composed almost wholly of a set of twelve variations upon an excellent theme. Eleven of the variations form the second division of the piece, the first being an elegiac movement, echoes of which are heard again in the last variation, which is expanded into a full rounded movement. Some of the variations seem a little labored, and are interesting chiefly as illustrations of the fertility of Tschaikowsky's invention, but others he has imbued with strongly marked character, in No. 5 he has produced a quaint little hardy-gardy effect; in No. 8 he has worked out a fugue assigning a voice to each of the three instruments; and twice he has worked the theme into dance rhythms-a waitz (No. 6) and a mazurka (No. 10). The Rubinstein number was that composer's trio in B-flat major, op. 52. Miss Henne sang a gypsy song by Dubuque, a Cossack cradle song by Eachmetteff, "Herz, mein Mädchen" by A. Dargomtschky and a romance by Tschaikowsky. Cho-

cradle song by Eachmetteff, "Herz, mein Madenen" by A. Dargomischky and a romance by Tschalkowsky. Chopm's introduction and Polonaise for planoforte and 'cello, in C major, ep. 3, was a beautiful interlude as played by Mr. Bockelman and Mr. Hartlegen. The latter gentleman is easily the first of our violoncellists.

A smaller company but one of fine culture, all of them old attendants on chamber music concerts, gathered half an hour after the first, in Sieck Hall, to hear the first concert of the Standard quartette Club. In this organization, how in its sixth season, Mr. August Roeibbelen has laken the place once filled by the veteran Matzka, in whose death music lost an earnest devotee and an able champion. The others are the original members—Mr. Herman Brandt (Mr. Matzka's successor as principal violin in tge Philharmonic Society), Mr. Max Schwarz and Mr. Frederick Bergner. These gentlemen had the artistic help of Mr. Ferdinmal von Inten in the planoforte part of the middle number of the programme, a new quintet in C inflor, op. 70, by Jackssohn. The quartets played were favorite ones—Haydin in D major, and Beethoven in B-nat major, op. 18, No. 6. Steck Hall is the only hall in public use that is small enough for chamber music. Its walls bring performers and distinct so close together that the sympathy which is a condition precedent to the heartiest enjoynesis of the music is established. The fact that this results also in making andible some of the unpleasant sounds that accompany the playing of the instruments of the viel family does not militate against the performance enough to overcome the advantage first noticed. The first impression is one of a lack of refinement in tone, but this resons not would out by this increase in vitality and vigor shown in the reading. This was the case last night.

A CONCERT IN ST. XAVIER'S.

The first of Mr. John White's organ concerts took place last night in the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth st. There are to be five of these concerts, and as the proceeds are to go to the choir fund of a church that is the choir fund of a church that is making an earnest effort to promote the higher order of ecclesiastical music, it is to be hoped that they will prove financially successful. Mr. White's approved skill and the excellence of the church's choir of men and boys, who furnish a portion of each programme, are a guarantee of a good artistic outcome. The organ is a powerful instrument, the largest and most comprehensive in the city. It has four manuals and a pedal, sixty-six speaking stops, fourteen mechanical stops, 4,300 pipes and thirteen pedal movements. It has a noble, churchly tone, and affords Mr. White's skill unbounded play-room.

FRANK LINCOLN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Frank Lincoln, so highly esteemed as an American hunorist, came forward here on Saturday at the Madison Club Theatre, and gave there his lecturewhich is a bright, piquant, conversational talk-in presence of a fashionable audience, which crowded the house to its last limits. Mr. Lincoln's tribute to the memory of Artemas Ward, expressed in a few tender, sincers and graceful sentences, touched and pleased his hearers, and his reference to the hearty hospitality of the English people toward Americans was warmly ratified by the public assent. Mr. Lincoln is an entertainer of quite ex-ceptional merit, and at a time less populous with great framatic and musical attractions, his huncrous sketches would attract very general attention.